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Cooper A. (was Gosden Thomas)



Adolphe Audenot.

*Don. au papier de couleur*



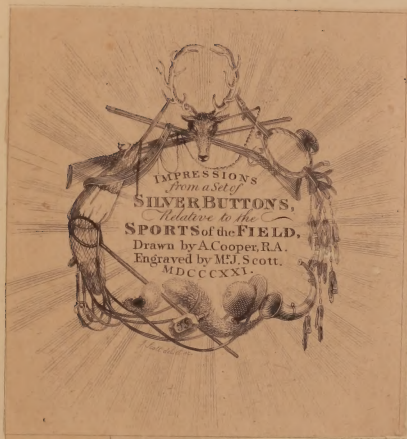
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JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

Cooper, A. *Impressions of a Series of Animals, Birds, etc., Illustrative of British Field Sports: For a Shooting Jacket of Thomas Gosden] from a Set of Silver Buttons.* London: Printed for J. H. Burn and R. and S. Prowett, 1821.

A. Cooper's button designs for Thomas Gosden's shooting jacket were intended to surpass the splendor of a set of buttons reportedly belonging to Napoleon.

*Sei en papier de couleur*

Adolphe Audenet



IMPRESSIONS  
*from a Set of*  
**SILVER BUTTONS,**  
*Relative to the*  
**SPORTS of the FIELD.**  
Drawn by A. Cooper, R.A.  
Engraved by M. J. Scott.  
MDCCCXXI.





IMPRESSIONS  
OF  
A SERIES  
OF  
ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c.

ILLUSTRATIVE  
OF  
**BRITISH FIELD SPORTS:**  
FROM A SET OF SILVER BUTTONS,

DRAWN BY A. COOPER, ESQ. R.A.

AND

ENGRAVED BY JOHN SCOTT.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. H. BURN, MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN;  
R. AND S. PROWETT, SWEETING'S ALLEY, CORNHILL;  
AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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MDCCCXXI.



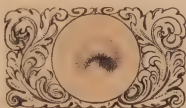


# ADVERTISEMENT.

THE former Impressions of a Series of Game, &c. having met with a distinguished reception, the present re-arranged form is submitted at the suggestion of several Gentlemen, Sportsmen, and Admirers of the Graphic Art; who have signified a desire of obtaining them in the form of a Book. To obtain impressions from an engraved button, however anxiously it might have been sought, has never succeeded till the present moment, and here it has been admirably performed. The Animals and Birds were drawn on the surface of the buttons by A. COOPER, Esq. R. A. and the engraving, in the most masterly manner, by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, whose celebrity in this line of art is sufficiently well known. The accompanying notices attached to each subject, are extracted from Bewick and Daniel.

October 1, 1821.

THOMAS GOSDEN.







### THE WOODCOCK

Is migratory, and in different seasons is said to inhabit every climate: it leaves the countries bordering upon the Baltic in the Autumn and setting in of Winter, on its route to this country. They do not come in large flocks, but keep dropping in upon our shores singly, or sometimes in pairs, from the beginning of October till December.

The flesh of the Woodcock is held in very high estimation, and hence it is eagerly sought after by the Sportsman.

It may save the Sportsman time and trouble to recollect, that after Spaniels have flushed Woodcocks two or three times, they either pitch into the ditch, upon the bank of the wood, or betake themselves to the hedges adjoining to the covert.





### THE SETTER

Is a hardy, active, handsome Dog. Its scent is exquisite; and it ranges with great speed and wonderful perseverance. Its sagacity in discovering the various kinds of game, and its caution in approaching them, are truly astonishing. But as the uses of this valuable Dog are so well known, we will conclude with the following beautiful quotation from Somerville:—

“Low cowering, step by step; at last attains  
“His proper distance; there he stops at once,  
“And points with his instructive nose upon  
“The trembling prey.” . . . . .

Of the *stoutness* of the Setter, the late Mr. Elwes mentioned a decisive proof to a friend, assuring him, that a Setter of the breed for which Mr. E. was so famous, in following him to London, hunted all the fields adjoining the road through a distance of sixty miles. It is said, that an English nobleman (Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland), was the first who broke a Setting Dog to the net.







### THE MALLARD.

LIKE the rest of the Duck tribes, the Mallards, in prodigious numbers, quit the North at the end of Autumn, and migrating southward, arrive at the beginning of Winter in large flocks, and spread themselves over all the loughs and marshy wastes in the British Isles. They pair in the Spring, when the greater part of them again retire northward to breed; but many straggling pairs stay with us: they, as well as preceding colonists of their tribes, remain to rear their young, who become natives, and continue with us throughout the year.

The best time for this shooting is the first or second day's thaw after a sharp frost, and when deep snow has long covered the ground; the fowl are then flying in every direction to dabble in the fresh water, which then appears all around inviting them.



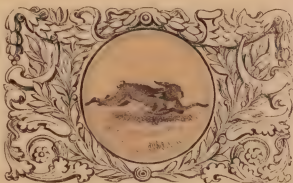


### THE POINTER.

POINTERS are dogs of foreign extraction, and to our ancestors were unknown: at present they are of such various sorts, and some good of each, that Sportsmen form different opinions of their superiority; those most generally approved are of a middle size, well made, light and strong. A small Pointer, though excellent, can be of little service in thick high stubble, strong turnips, or heath, and the feet of a large heavy dog will soon be flayed by Hunting, in carrying his own weight.

The Spanish Pointer was the origin of this species of Dog, which possesses all the gravity of his nation, both in the solemnity of his appearance and the slowness of his motions; his nose is very delicate; but the pace he goes at is ill calculated for any country but where game is most abundant.





### THE HARE.

FEARFUL of every danger, and attentive to every alarm, the Hare is continually upon the watch; and being provided with very long ears, moveable at pleasure, and easily directed to every quarter, is warned of the most distant approaches of danger. Its eyes are large and prominent, adapted to receive the rays of light on every side, and give notice of more immediate alarms. To these may be added its great swiftness, by which it soon leaves most of its pursuers far behind. The hind are much longer than the fore legs, and are furnished with strong muscles which give the Hare a singular advantage in running up a hill: sensible of its powers in this respect, it is always observed to fly towards rising ground when first started.

The Hare never walks, but jumps; in the day-time it very seldom quits its *Form*, but at night searches for and procures its food, always returning through the same Meuses.





### THE GREYHOUND

Is the fleetest of all Dogs, and can outrun every animal of the chase; but as it wants the faculty of scenting, it follows only by the eye. It was formerly held in such estimation, as to be considered the peculiar companion of Gentlemen; and by the forest laws of King Canute, it was enacted, that no person under that degree should presume to keep a Greyhound.

The high spirit and courage of the Greyhound has frequently shewn itself in extraordinary exertions. In November, 1792, Lord Egremont's gamekeeper was leading a brace of Greyhounds coupled together; a Hare crossed the road, and the Dogs instantly broke from their conductor, and gave chase, fastened as they were to each other.







### THE GROUSE.

THIS bird is found in great plenty in the wild, heathy, and mountainous tracts in the northern countries of England; it is likewise common in Wales, and in the Highlands of Scotland. Grouse pair in the Spring: the female lays eight or ten eggs on the ground. The young ones follow the hen the whole Summer: as soon as they have attained their full size, they unite in flocks of forty or fifty, and are then exceedingly shy and wild.

On the fifth of March, 1794, the Gamekeeper of Mr. Lister, (now Lord Ribblesdale) of Gisburne Park, discovered on the manor of Twitten, near Pendle Hill, a brood of Red Grouse, seemingly about ten days old, and which could fly about as many yards at a time. This was an occurrence never known to have happened before so early in the year.





### THE FOX.

As the scent of the Fox is very strong, the Hounds follow with great alacrity and eagerness, and have been known to keep up a constant chase for eight or ten hours together; and it is hard to say, whether the spirited eagerness of the Hounds, the ardour of the Horses, or the enthusiasm of the Hunters, is most to be admired. The Fox is the only one of the party which has the plea of necessity on his side; and it operates so strongly, that he often escapes the utmost efforts of his pursuers, and returns to his hole in safety.

Mr. Schreber, in his History of Quadrupeds, also remarks, "that the smell of the Fox is strong and unpleasant, but on the tail is a spot from which proceeds a violaceous scent." The rank or general smell of the Fox so exactly resembles that of the root of Crown Imperial, as not to be distinguished.





### THE PHEASANT.

PHEASANTS are generally found in low woody places, on the borders of plains, where they delight to sport: during the night they perch on the branches of trees. They are very shy birds, and do not associate together, except during the months of March and April, when the male seeks the female; they are then easily discoverable by the noise which they make in crowing and clapping their wings, which may be heard at some distance. The hen breeds on the ground, like the Partridge, and lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, which are smaller than those of the common hen.

The plumage of this bird has every thing that can satisfy the observer as to its variety and brilliance; its shape too is elegant: the old cocks will sometimes weigh three pounds eight ounces, their general weight is from two pounds twelve ounces to three pounds four; the hen is usually ten ounces less.





### THE STAG.

THE Hunting of the Stag has been held, in all ages, a diversion of the noblest kind; and former times bear witness of the great exploits performed on these occasions. In our island, large tracts of land were set apart for this purpose; villages and sacred edifices were wantonly thrown down, and converted into one wide waste, that the tyrant of the day might have room to pursue his favourite diversion. In the time of William Rufus, and Henry the First, it was less criminal to destroy one of the human species than a beast of chace. Happily for us, these wide-extended scenes of desolation and oppression have been gradually contracted; useful arts, agriculture, and commerce, have extensively spread themselves over the naked land; and these superior beasts of the chace have given way to other animals more useful to the community.

The following fact, recorded in history, will serve to shew that the Stag is possessed of an extraordinary share of courage, when his personal safety is concerned. Some years ago, William, Duke of Cumberland, caused a Tiger and a Stag to be enclosed in the same area; and the Stag made so bold a defence, that the Tiger was at length obliged to give up.







### THE PARTRIDGE.

PARTRIDGES are chiefly found in temperate climates; the extremes of heat and cold are equally unfavourable to them: they are no where in greater plenty than in this island, where, in the season, they contribute to our most elegant entertainments.

Partridges pair early in the Spring: the female lays from fourteen to eighteen or twenty eggs, making her nest of dry leaves and grass upon the ground.

In 1796, at South Cave, Mr. Barnard's, near Market Weighton, was a covey of eight Partridges; four of them were the most beautiful clear *white*, three were *pied*; the eighth bird escaped from under the net, by which the other seven were secured; they were kept alive in the mew, and considered as great curiosities.





### THE FOX-HOUND.

No country in Europe can boast of Fox-hounds equal in swiftness, strength, or agility, to those of Britain; where the utmost attention is paid to their breeding, education, and maintenance. The climate also seems congenial to their nature; for it has been said, that when Hounds of the English breed have been sent into France, or other countries, they quickly degenerate, and in some degree lose those qualities for which they were originally so admirable.

When a Fox is sinking in a strong cover, *that* is the time to see the true spirit of a Fox-hound; if they run tamely on the line of one another and spread not the cover, if they have not ardour and ambition to get forward at a *moment like this*, it is a dastardly sort not likely to do good, and can never please, nor will ever be kept by a Sportsman.





# EMBELLISHMENTS.

POWDER FLASK.  
 SCUT OF THE HARE.  
 WOODCOCK.  
 SETTER.  
 MALLARD.  
 POINTER.  
 HARE.  
 GREYHOUND.



GROUSE.  
 FOX.  
 PHEASANT.  
 STAG.  
 PARTRIDGE.  
 FOX-HOUND.  
 HUNTING HORN.  
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